

The Miner.

Arizona and the Indians.

If there is a place upon the Continent of America that is justly celebrated for its bad government, or total want of government, that place is the Territory of Arizona. In saying this much, we make no charges against the civil officers and authorities of that unfortunate Territory. The civil department is all that could be expected under the circumstances; the courts are able and efficient, and the people have placed their best men in office to execute their decrees and mandates, and so far as the white or civilized population have any influence, peace and good order prevail. It is therefore of the military department that the people of that country so justly complain; a complaint that is endorsed and participated in by every man in the nation who has the slightest conception of the evils and horrors that flow directly from the maladministration of the Military Department of Arizona. With a climate superior to that of many of the most populous and productive States of the Union, a soil of surpassing fertility, and a wealth of mineral resources that only need to be wooed by the civilizing influences of labor, to make her gold and silver mines more famous than any yet known to history; in fact with everything in the shape of climate and natural resources that tends to make a great country and people, Arizona is to day a howling wilderness, desolated by savages who hold the lives of citizens and the enterprise and development of the country alike in their foul, bloody, relentless grasp. With thousands of veteran heroic troops scattered through the Southern States to protect negro Bureaus and force radicalism upon a conquered and oppressed people, at an expense of millions of dollars annually, Arizona, the brightest, richest and best of the federal Territories, is left unprotected and almost without any military force, and the small force there stationed are so inefficient and badly administered as to be of no actual benefit to the people or Territory, beyond that of spending a few greenbacks around the military posts. After so many years of military occupation of that Territory, it is a notorious fact that so far as the Indians from being subdued or even intimidated, that the localities nearest the military stations are the most notorious for Indian outrages. So inefficient have the troops become through the negligence and want of capacity of their commanders, that the citizens have been forced to apply to the Governor to raise troops from the Territory for the protection of life and property. A private letter before us gives the most gloomy account of Indian affairs in that Territory, and bases the only hope of the people upon the Territorial Rangers now being raised by the Governor. Had and frequent as the Indian depredations are in Arizona, and great as the sufferings are of the bold and enterprising spirits that have sought to develop the great resources of that Territory, they can expect no relief until the work of military reconstruction and radical domination at the South shall be completed, when a few regiments of cavalry, now stationed in those States, may be transferred to suffering Arizona. In the meantime, a Territory that would, if rescued from the savage grip of the Indians, in a short time double the amount of gold and silver now in circulation, must remain unprotected and unrelieved.—Los Angeles News.

The Horse and Appliances for His Use.

So far as is known, the earliest employment of the horse was for the purpose of war. The ancient Egyptian chariot was drawn by two horses, attached to the chariot by a yoke suitably supported by straps, to which the pole of the vehicle was secured. To this harness were appended a breast strap and girth fastened to an ornamental saddle, a head stall with frontal, cheek straps, a noseband, a bit with a cheek piece, the reins for the guidance of the animal. The whip consisted of a wooden handle and a double thong, with a loop hole whereby it might be suspended from the wrist while the warrior was using his bow, the reins being often tied around the body.

It is impossible to determine when the horse was first used for riding. There is reason, however, to believe that it was a very early period in the world's history. It is referred to in some of the most ancient books extant. Xenophon mentions a double bridle and bit in his work upon horsemanship. One bit was smooth and flexible, the other was armed with sharp points. The original method of guiding horses was, however, by means of a cord passed through the mouth around the lower jaw—a method still practiced to some extent, under circumstances where bits of iron cannot be obtained. Horses were anciently ridden bare-backed, or supplied with cloth thrown over the back.

The invention of the saddle for riding purposes has been ascribed to the Persians, but there is probably room for some doubt as to its true origin. It is not certain that it was used before the fourth century of the Christian era. The first accounts of stirrups date from the fifth century. Spurs were early used among the Romans, but their precise origin has not been ascertained. The ordinary stable equipments, including the currycomb, brush, scraper, rake, sieve, and shovel, are also of ancient origin, although they, like other things, have been much improved in their form and materials in modern times. It will be seen from these facts, that appliances for the management and use of the horse are mostly of ancient origin. We believe there is still room for improvement in means for the more efficient use of this noble and often ill-treated animal.—Scientific American.

TRUTH FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE.—The State Guard, a Radical organ issued in Harrisburg, Pa., truly says:

"Taken altogether, we, as a party, have the largest and the dirtiest loads to carry that were ever strapped on the back of any political organization." You bet.

Don't expect to be called a good fellow a moment longer than you consent to do precisely what other people wish you to do.

Reconstruction in its Dangerous Aspect.

When the Republican Chicago Convention pronounced, as the second article of its platform, that "equal suffrage to all loyal men" must be enforced "at the South," while "the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States," it confessed the injustice upon which is based "reconstruction." One doctrine and practice for the North; another for the South—such is the avowal of unfairness with which the party of Radicalism goes before the people in this campaign. And this unjust discrimination concerns no unimportant, secondary subject; it is a question no less grave than that of the relative position of the two races (white and black) to which, in the Radical platform two antipodal answers are given. Political equality, which is not the law at the North, is forced at the point of the bayonet, upon the South, and on that forced settlement of the weightiest of questions, reconstruction rests.

An impartial writer in the September number of Putnam's Monthly discovers the conclusion at which we have thus arrived, and speaks of it as follows:

"Underlying this question of reconstruction is that question of sovereignty of race, which may be pregnant with dangers and convulsions no less fearful than those which have arisen out of the slavery question. As prejudices and falsehoods have as often given rise to wars as principles and truths, it does not dispose of the negro question to argue or even prove, that repugnance to the colored race is a groundless prejudice or the result of miseducation. It is undeniable that this prejudice exists, in so far that, if it were submitted to a vote of the white people of the United States, whether in all our governments, from that of the nation, through the State, county and city down to the school district, blacks should be admitted to equal participation with whites in the right to vote and hold office, the majority would be heavy against it in all the States south and west of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Several contingencies may reveal the weakness which honeycombs the Republican party on the abstract question of universal suffrage. If it should appear that colored votes will not secure the ascendancy of loyal men at the South, the broken reed would be discarded. If it should result in a clannish preference for blacks for office, it will fall into increased disfavor. Many Republicans blush to-day at the prospect that black men, of whatever talent or abilities, may sit in the United States Senate and House, or act as Governors of States."

"TROPICAL HEAT."—A correspondent to a London paper, who spent twenty-two years in India, while admitting that the weather in England just now is "rather disagreeably warm," writes to contradict the statement that has been made that we're enduring Indian or "tropical" heat. "Tropical," he says, "nonsense! In the northwest of India—at Jacobabad, Schicarpoor, Sukker, in the province of Berar, in Bengal proper, in the Madras presidency, and in the Deccan during the hot season, the thermometer stands at ninety degrees all night, and at most of the above places and districts it stands at 110 degrees all night. At Hyderabad, a cool place, the thermometer in the sun, on the 8th June, 1864, five o'clock in the evening, stood 155 degrees. At Jacobabad, at Schwan, and numerous other places above mentioned, the thermometer will frequently stand for weeks, day and night, at 110 degrees in the coolest house. With a month of real tropical heat, there would be 300,000 cases of sunstroke, cholera, and apoplexy in London alone."

A LITTLE girl of Kentucky, at boarding school, responded as follows to a note from her father, announcing an interesting event in the family:

"My Dear Pap:—I was right glad to hear from you, and that you were well; but I did not like it a bit to hear that mother had a baby, because it was a boy. I should be glad if it were a little girl, but I hate boys; they are not nice. Now, I am going to tell you what I want you to name him. I am going to choose a homely name, because I don't think boys ought to have pretty names. Boys are squealing all the time. You don't have one minute's peace while there is a boy-baby in the house; but a girl-baby is a good thing to have in the house, for it never cries. Name him Yuba Dam; that's good enough for a boy. You must excuse me for writing so much about boys; the reason I wrote so much about boys is because I don't like boys. My love to ma, and tell her I hope she will do better next time."

On board the English steamer *Walden* were several clergymen from Natal, going to a Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church at Cape Town, and also an English clergyman. The steamer was wrecked near Point L'Angeles, to the east of Cape Town, and the boats were gotten out. One of the clergymen rushed for the first boat, but Captain Joss the Master of the ship, lifted him out of the boat, saying: "You are a minister, and prepared to die; the sinners must be saved first," and sure enough, the clergy were compelled to stick to the ship until the sinners had been landed.

The Newburg, New York, Press, has this good one. It reaches the spot as an illustration of the Radical demand for peace: "Why don't these Southern people behave themselves?" ask the Radicals; they can't expect decent treatment so long as they remain insubordinate and contumacious. "This, as Mr. Lincoln used to say, reminds us of a little story in point: 'Mother, mother,' said a hopeful urchin to his maternal parent, 'make Bill behave himself; whenever I hit him on the head with the hammer he hollers!'"

The New York Times (Radical) declares in the face of assertions to the contrary by the radical press of California, that "the income of the public treasury is seriously running behind the current public expenditures." The doctors seriously disagree.

A MOBILE paper says of a guitar player in that city, that "his playing would give any well-conducted sawmill the toothache."

Mr. WARE, a Unitarian preacher in Baltimore, is out in a tirade against the present mode of conducting newspapers. He might turn his guns with far more justice upon the present mode of preaching the gospel—his own included. He inveighs against publishing accounts of crimes.

The Radicals overreached themselves when they cheated Alabama by forcing upon the State a Constitution which the majority of registered voters had rejected. Not only have two of the enemy's electors declared for Seymour and Blair, but thousands of the cheated negroes are marshaling against their deceivers. The carpet-baggers there are fierce on the Germans, Irish, and Jews and in this show their folly.—Ez.

A SHORT PRACTICAL SERMON.—As it was— "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." As it is—Internal revenue is the price of liberty.—Ez.

TIN AND GARNET.—Mr. J. Alden Smith, of the Register, who is perfectly reliable as a mineralogist, pronounces the Summit County supposed tin ore an iron garnet, and not in the slightest degree related to tin ore. If it weren't so common, we would say just as we thought. We did suspect as much.—Rocky Mountain News, Sept. 2d.

Prescott Advertisements.

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, Arizona.

On hand and for sale,—

Half's Balsam for the Lungs,
Toussend's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's "
Dr. Hall's "
Hill's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" Ague Cure,
Osgood's Indian Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Gosnell's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lotion,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines.

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,
And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.
N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. G. D. KENDALL.

[?] Dr. Kendall's office—in rear of Drug Store.
Prescott, April 24, 1868.

WORMSER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants,

LA PAZ AND PRESCOTT, Arizona,

... DEALERS IN ...

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,
Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming
and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD
pioneer friends and the public generally to
their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently
purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco,
and now on hand at their stores in La Paz and
Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are
not selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and
has been, "Live and Let Live."

Our stock in La Paz is acknowledged by all
who have seen and examined it, to be
THE LARGEST AND BEST
Assortment of goods ever brought to that place.

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing
to purchase goods, would do well to give us a
call, before purchasing elsewhere.

WORMSER & CO.
La Paz and Prescott, Arizona.

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E. J. COOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

Crockery, Clocks,

Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,

Tobacco Cigars, etc.,

Is prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets.

Prescott, Arizona, June 27, 1868. je27

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz and Prescott.

... DEALERS IN ...

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott.

nov27M

WARM AND COLD

BATHS

At Montezuma Hall, Prescott.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved

manier. THEODORE OITO.

Miscellaneous.

C. JACKSON & Co.,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

WE HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM

San Francisco with a large assortment of LIQUORS, which we offer for sale at reduced prices, for cash, at our sample rooms, where Joe and Sol, the handsomest and noblest men in town, will always be on hand to dispense liquors in the most approved style.

CHAMPAGNE on draft. We never sleep over. P. S.—Joe has now another attraction besides his "Purp." C. JACKSON & Co.

Prescott, June 5, 1868.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.

Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water, and Camp

McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and MERCHANTS, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesale and Jobbing at Low Rates.

We keep constantly on hand, at

ARIZONA CITY,

The Largest and Most General Stock of Goods

in the Territory, or in any one house

south of San Francisco,

Comprising Everything the Country Re-

quires.

All of our goods are either imported direct or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's profit, which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE. "Live and Let Live," is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and, FOR CASH, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros and others, with goods, in jobbing lots, at

Unprecedentedly Low Prices.

GEORGE F. HOOPER & CO.

Arizona City, November 20, 1867.

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION HOUSE,

Arizona City, Arizona.

BLUMENTHAL & LANDSBERGER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Boots, Shoes,

Hosiery,

Groceries,

Liquors,

Crockery,

Oils, Paints,

Drugs and

Saddles and

Medical Instruments, Books and Stationery,

Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Mining

and Farming Implements.

More Varieties than any other House in Arizona.

Arizona City, May 14, 1868. my30

Wickenburg.

ARIZONA HOTEL,

WICKENBURG,

Yavapai County, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING

recently taken charge of the above named house, would inform the people of Arizona and the traveling public, that it is his intention to do everything possible to please and satisfy all who favor him with their patronage.

In connection with the Arizona is a STABLE, where animals will be well fed and attended to.

MAJ. W. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.
Wickenburg, September 1, 1868. sep5M

"MAGNOLIA"

BREWERY AND SALOON,

Wickenburg, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECT-

fully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

Lager Beer.

In connection with the Brewery is a first-class Bar, which is always supplied with the best of LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

The patronage of the public is solicited.
A. H. PEEPLES, Proprietor.
Wickenburg, March 12, 1868. m14

A. BARNETT,

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA,

... DEALER IN ...

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods,

Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

Sells cheaper than any other merchant in

Central Arizona. nov27M

Miscellaneous.

Arizona Stage Company.

Stages Leave La Paz every Saturday,

Leave Wickenburg every Thursday.

Semi-Weekly Mail regularly be-

tween La Paz and Prescott,

via Wickenburg.

AGENTS:

J. GOLDWATER, La Paz

W. K. FERRELL, Wickenburg.

ALLEN & WHITE, Prescott.

JAMES GRANT,

Contractor and Proprietor.

Prescott, June 10, 1868.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS

called to the fact that we have renewed

facilities for the manufacture of

All Kinds of Lumber,

for Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.

Come with your money, and we will arrange the price according to the quality. Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

Quick Cures and Moderate Charges

DR. DOHERTY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery (opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office). Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific medical aid in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of Secrecy and all Sexual Disorders.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the States and Territories, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. DR. DOHERTY takes this opportunity of assuring that all letters are opened and read only by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be full and minutely described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet regimen and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such manner as to give every idea of the purpose of the letter or parcel as transmitted.

Consultation by letter, or otherwise, free. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,

San Francisco, Cal.

Spermatorrhoea.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotence or Virility, being a short Treatise on Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous or Physical Debility consequent upon this Affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,

San Francisco, Cal.

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

THE

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

... OF THE KIND ...

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses,

Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending no money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE

Address,

"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,

PRESCOTT, A. T."

Newspaper Laws

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their paper discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bills and give due notice to discontinue.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. Notice always be given of the removal.

5. The Courts have decided, that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it unclaimed, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.